Equal Rights

VOL. XIII, No. 43
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 11, 1926

Mabel Vernon

Well-known Feminist speaker and organizer who, at the last meeting of the National Council held in Philadelphia, was appointed Executive Secretary of the Woman's Party. Miss Vernon will spend the winter at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., directing the campaign for Equal Rights.

Feminist Notes

Turkish Woman Heads Government Bureau

BEDRIE HANOUM has been appointed to the most important government position yet granted a woman by the Turkish Republic, namely, head of the Bureau of Hygiene.

After graduating from the American College in Constantinople, Bedrie Hanoum studied medicine in Germany and France at the expense of the Turkish Government and returned to Turkey last year as doctor of medicine.

Roumanian Women on Councils

THE Municipal Council of Bucharest has set a precedent for Eastern Europe by admitting two women members, the Princess Cantacuzene and Mme. Roumiciano, both members of the National Council of Women in Roumania. The women councillors were elected by the 52 men members of the Council, which has the right to name a certain portion of its membership, but they were selected from a list of seven whose election was urged by a group of women's organizations. The result is hailed as a victory for Roumanian Feminism, and a consequence of the campaign for full political rights being waged in Roumania.

Former Editor of Time and Tide to Visit America

ONE of Britain's keenest Feminists wishes to visit the United States. Helen Archdale has for some years been successfully combining marriage, motherhood and a career and now finds herself at least geographically free and is anxious to take advantage of that, and to work for a time in other countries. Before the war Mrs. Archdale was a militant, following Alice Paul and Lucy Burns into Dundee prison. Since the war she finds herself still a Feminist. She has been editor of *Time and Tide* for five years, and can also both speak and write on the British woman's movement. She serves on several voluntary committees, among them being the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, the Women's Election Committee, the Women's Pioneer Housing Society, the Open Door Council, the Women's Provisional Club and the Six Point Group, of which she is also the international secretary. She is prepared to speak, to write, or to organize, anywhere. Mrs. Archdale may be reached in care of EQUAL RIGHTS, 19 West Chase street, Baltimore, Md.

Women Trade Unionists Demand Equality

INDICATION of the increasing protest of women trade unionists in England against the inequality of their status in their unions is seen in the following account in *Time and Tide,* Lady Rhondda's magazine:

"Trouble is at last brewing for the labor movement among its women members. First came the conference of women trades unionists at Bournemouth, which the Trades Union Council—with amazing effrontery—organized over the heads of the women, itself drawing up the agenda and drafting the resolutions to be discussed at the conference, arranging the speakers—all men except one—and finally permitting men to attend as delegates—there were 48 women and 33 men delegates at this conference of women. The T. U. C. has been so accustomed to meekness from its women members that it must have been deeply shocked by the attack made upon such high-handed methods. Now comes the decision of the Labor Party executive to flout, for a second time, the expressed opinion of its women's section on the subject of birth control. At the last two annual conferences of labor women, an overwhelming vote was carried in favor of permitting local authorities to give birth control information when asked for it. The natural sequence to this vote would have been the inclusion of birth control in the agenda for the party's annual conference, but the executive has, both last year and again this year, ruled out all discussion of the subject on the extraordinary plea that it is controversial. There are signs that the matter will not be allowed to rest there, and some liveliness may be expected at this year's annual conference which opens on October 11. Is it too much to hope that this new spirit has come to stay, and that it may, in time, lead labor women to demand real sex equality within the movement, and the abolition of all trades union restrictions upon the work of women, as the price of their continued support of the Labor Party."

French Women Discuss Industrial Equality

LEADING the list of topics for discussion at the annual French Women's Rights Congress to be held in Paris on December 5 was "The regulation of women's work. Ought it to be greatly extended, modified, or abolished?" The other two questions discussed were "Discriminations against women in the penal law," and "How does the woman suffrage question stand?"

British Scientist on Industrial Equality

ONE of Great Britain's most distinguished scientists, Prof. Winifred Clara Cullis, has the following to say about the restrictive industrial legislation which is alleged to "protect" women:

"I do not believe in the so-called protective legislation for women forbidding them to engage in certain industrial occupations on the same lines as men. I call that restrictive legislation. You will remember Huxley's words, 'If we think a woman is handicapped by nature, for God's sake don't let us add to that handicap by men's laws.' "

The professor is unmarried at 50 and laughingly says she has more need of a wife than a husband. She finds it is something of a burden to keep a household going and attend to social duties on top of her professional work.

Professor Cullis holds the opinion that States exceed their authority when they bar married women from public service.

Women Honored in Churches

TWO American women, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, are to become unofficial saints and be immortalized by a stained-glass window in a London church. They are to be among the figures shown in a window, one of seven devoted to the leaders of the seven great movements for freeing oppressed humanity. Their "portraits" will be the woman's suffrage window, and will be accompanied by those of some of the living suffrage leaders, probably including Mrs. Pankhurst.

The church with this novel scheme of canonization is the Ethical Church, Queens Road, Bayswater. Already it has installed a window to Joan of Arc, in which Bernard Shaw and Anatole France are likewise depicted. A window to Florence Nightingale has also been finished.

The basilica, or church which King Charles VII vowed he would build if Joan d'Arc succeeded in driving the English out of France as she promised more than 400 years ago, was recently consecrated at the birthplace of the national heroine.

King Charles VII failed to fulfill his promise, but it was not forgotten, and the little village where the Lorraine girl was born was gay with bunting and flags for the ceremony which began with ecclesiastical pomp.

The church was thirty-three years in building. It is ornamented with frescoes of the chief events in the life of the peasant girl who has attained the dignity of a saint of the Church of Rome.

District of Columbia Branch Plans Lobby

THE District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party, of which Mrs. Emile Berliner is chairman, plans to hold meetings at National Headquarters every week during the winter, and plans to form an active lobbying committee, headed by Jennie O. Berliner, made up of women from every State represented in the branch.

At a meeting on December 1, Sue White, Tennessee State chairman and secretary of the Political Council of the National Woman's Party, made her farewell address to the branch before leaving for her home in Jackson, Tennessee, to take up the practice of law.

Her final word to the National Headquarters was: "It is a comfort to us who are away from National Headquarters to know that there is always in Washington a group to be relied upon to work for the emancipation of women, to be depended upon to hold up always the principle of Equal Rights.

"While we know that the leaven of Equal Rights is at work from the very bottom of the economic and social scale to the top, and in the most remote sections of our country, it is good to have the faith, the absolute knowledge, that this group at the center is doing work that reaches out everywhere all over the country.

"Through those of us who go out from here, there will be a diffusion of the information and the spirit of Headquarters that will increase our strength."

And Miss White's final challenge, after her long campaign for the Suffrage Amendment, and after seven years of political work in Washington, was: "The fight for Equal Rights has only begun. We have found all kinds of discriminations against women in the laws of our country, but we do not have to delve into law boks to find discriminations against women. We find them in the life about us, in the struggles of women to take their rightful place in the world. It is the greatest encouragement to work to know that there is work still to do. Loyalty to women by women will achieve the work of equality."

From the Lexington *Republican*, a newspaper in the county next to Miss White's home comes an indication of what her return to Tennessee will mean to Tennesseeans:

"The news that Miss Sue White, who has been Senator McKellar's secretary for the past two years—and has served the people of Tennessee well in that capacity—is leaving him. That may be bad for Senator McKellar, but it is good for the people back home. She is a woman of unusual attainments; keen of intellect; generous of heart; wise in the way of politics; afraid of nothing under the sun. Tennessee needs her. The Eighth District needs her. Her friends and associates who know her deep interest in the advancement of good government need her and rejoice in her return."

Mabel Vernon, Delaware State chairman of the National Woman's Party, who has just come to National Headquarters to take up the direction of the national campaign for the winter, spoke on the legislative campaign before Congress, to equalize the laws of the District of Columbia, to equalize the immigration laws, and to equalize the citizenship and naturalization laws.

Miss Vernon also spoke about the National Convention of the National Woman's Party to be held in California, probably in June, and the meeting evinced great enthusiasm, several of those present stating that they will be able to attend the convention.

Something of the extent of the influence of the National Woman's Party was given in a picturesque manner by Miss Vernon, quoting Florence Bayard Hilles, when she said, speaking of the Equal Rights pilgrimage to Paris last June, and of the 46 women now on the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, "We have unfurled our flag to a universal wind."

At the California convention, Miss Vernon pointed out, two important decisions are to be made: Whether or not the National Woman's Party will join in the organization of an international feminist association to work for world-wide Equal Rights between men and women; and what form the new constitution of the National Woman's Party shall take. Suggestions for the constitution should be sent to Edith Houghton Hooker, Upland, Roland Park, Md., chairman of the National Council, Miss Vernon said.

It was an enthusiastic meeting over which Mrs. Berliner presided in the drawing rooms at National Headquarters that night. There was enthusiasm over the convention, enthusiasm over the international movement for Equal Rights, enthusiasm over the Congressional work that must be done to make the Federal statutes equal in their application to men and women, enthusiasm over supporting the work of the National Woman's Party, stirred by Laura Berrien's declaration, "It is the best investment in the world to give money to the National Woman's Party. I always think I am doing a woman a favor when I get her to give money to the Woman's Party."

To prove that it is a good investment, Miss Berrien pointed to the influence the National Woman's Party has had in bringing equal pay for equal work in the Government service.

"They know we mean it," Miss Berrien said, in talking of the attitude in Government circles toward the National Woman's Party's stand for Equal Rights.

"They know we mean it" — in those words lies the secret of the strength of the National Woman's Party, in those words and in the justice of the cause, and the loyalty of its workers.

French Telephone Operators Demand Equal Pay

WOMEN members of the P. T. T. (the French postal, telephone, and telegraph workers) are discriminated against under a recent decree, according to the *Journal des Telephones* (Paris), a paper published in their interests. This paper, which carries the slogan, "Equal pay for equal or equivalent work," is filled with protests, both in the editorial and contributors' columns, against the classification and pay assigned to women. An editorial entitled, "A Pyrrhic Victory," takes the officers of the two unions of the trade to task for accepting the decree and declaring it a triumph for the workers, when, in fact, its benefits are unevenly distributed, and the much-praised equalization feature "equalizes" the women office workers with the telephone operators, whose qualifications are lower.

The women office workers demand the same classification and pay as the higher grade technical male employes (*commis*). The qualifications of the *commis* are no higher, the women claim, but they received 13,000 francs, while the decree gives the women only 11,000 francs. It discriminates also against women supervisors and other women employes.

The *Journal* calls upon the women to stand solidly together, since they can depend upon no one for themselves in a new "crusade for equal pay." A writer signing herself, "Une militante de province," calls on her fellow-workers to work for a revision of the decree, saying, "For once, your husbands will not refuse to darn socks and put up preserves while you go in groups to defend your interests and theirs."

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Published weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

Associate Editors:

Nina E. Allender	Ruth Hale
Zoe Beckley	Inez Haynes Irwin
Ruby A. Black	Ada Davenport Kendall
Elaine Sterne Carrington	Katherine Leckie
Lucia Chamberlain	Hazel MacKaye
Mabel Potter Daggett	Edna St. Vincent Millay
Phyllis Duganne	Ruth Pickering
Crystal Eastman	Alice Rohe
Ernestine Evans	Maryse Rutledge
Rose Feld	Miriam Finn Scott
Zona Gale	Doris Stevens
Helen Davenport Gibbons	Sophie Treadwell
Rebecca Hourwich	Brenda Ueland

Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1870.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year

Foreign Subscription, $2.50

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

President, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents,
Margaret Whittemore, Cal.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Elisabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.
Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, La.
Myrtle Cain, Minn.
Chairman National Council, Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Vice-Chairman, Gail Laughlin, Me.
Secretary, Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Treasurer, Edith Ainge, N. Y.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Executive Secretary, Mabel Vernon, Del.
Finance Chairman, Sarah Pell, N. Y.
Headquarters Chairman, Evelyn Wainwright, D. C.
Hdqrs. Furnishing Chr'n, Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
International Relations Chrm., Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Organization Chairman, Laura Cramer, Mich.
Parliamentarian, Emma C. Fox, Mich.

Genevieve Allen, Calif.	Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal.
Anne Archbold, Me.	Mrs. John C. Martin, Pa.
Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.	Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Laura Berrien, D. C.	Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.	Mrs. Jacob Riis, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Bright, Minn.	Mrs. Loring Pickering, N. Y.
Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, N. Y.	Helen E. Scott, Md.
Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md.	Mrs. Clarence Smith, N. Y.
Zona Gale, Wis.	Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colo.
Sara Grogan, Ga.	Amelia Himes Walker, Md.
Kathleen Hendrie, Mich.	Florence B. Whitehouse, Me.
Elsie Hill, Conn.	Margery Whittemore, Mich.
Ines Haynes Irwin, N. Y.	Mary Winsor, Pa.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.
House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Opportunity Knocks Again

WITH the Equal Rights Amendment still pending the final session of the Sixty-ninth Congress of the United States convened in the National Capital last Monday. The members of this Congress now have before them for the last time an opportunity to inscribe their names on the roll of the great emancipators of humanity. Without force of arms, without the horrors incident to warfare, they can, if they have the will, accomplish in the next few months a victory for human liberty comparable only to that achieved through the long agony of the War of Independence or the Civil War.

One-half of the citizens of the United States are now denied the measure of justice that has long been called in the creed of freemen, Equal Rights. The members of the Sixty-ninth Congress have the power either to give or to withhold this measure of justice, so far as the women of their country are concerned.

The cornerstone of the Republic in the minds of the founders of the American form of government was Equal Rights for all and special privileges for none. From time immemorial there have been those who opposed this democratic doctrine on the ground that the general welfare demanded either the elevation or the subordination of certain groups. The "divine right of kings" and the institution of chattel slavery represent in the Occident the extreme variants, but there are many other gradations in between. The acceptance of "classes" by Western civilizations, and the institution of the landed aristocracy and peonage, are cases in hand. The social viewpoint that denies equality always vindicates the abrogation of democratic principles on the grounds that nature herself ordains the disparity, and that even those who are discriminated against are the beneficiaries of the system.

The slave was regarded as mentally incompetent to safeguard his own interests; he was supposed to need his master quite as much as his master needed him. Similarly with the peon, and, we regret to say, similarly today with woman. Because of the "natural" frailty of her physique, because of the burden of motherhood, the opponents of Equal Rights maintain that it constitutes an advantage to woman to be denied equality before the law. She needs, so they say, special "protective" legislation which men repudiate for themselves. That this alleged protection is purchased at the price of discrimination against women in the collection of their wages, in their ownership of property, in the distribution of damages for personal injury, in their power to contract, in their control of real estate, in their parental rights, in the burden of illegitimate parenthood, in jury service, in industry, in their right of citizenship, in the use of their own names, in education, and in many other important matters, is, of course, unessential. The slave was deprived of his liberty, but to the opponents of democracy liberty was of far less moment to him than a kind master.

By the same token Equal Rights is of far less importance to American women than "welfare" legislation. All of which merely goes to show that there are some people who believe in democracy and others who do not, and we await with eager interest tangible evidence as to which group our members of Congress stand with. Those who believe in the principles upon which our Republic was founded will not only vote for, but will actively work for, the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment; those who do not will probably use to the utmost the threadbare excuse that the subject group, for its own good, needs "protection."

To the casual observer, stalking about the planet on his two feet, it may appear that the Equal Rights Amendment is on trial before the Sixty-ninth Congress. On the contrary, we believe that the Sixty-ninth Congress itself is on trial before the bar of Justice.

Christmas for Two

NOT only is Opportunity waiting, a bit disconsolately, outside the halls of Congress; she stands also, in the cold, on the doorsteps of many believers in Equal Rights.

If on your list of Christmas presents you found one, and that a very desirable one, that would make two friends happy with no extra outlay, would you not place that one at the head of your shopping list? That is where you should place Equal Rights, for by sending subscriptions for the paper to your intelligent friends you can make two Christmas gifts for the price of one.

Give to your friends by all means, but don't forget that the greatest gift of all to humanity, and the one most often forgotten, is justice.

California Community Property System Discriminates Against Women

IN California, the property relations of husband and wife are governed by the community property system. The general theory of this system is supposed to be in the nature of a partnership between the husband and wife. All property acquired by the joint efforts of the husband and wife, or by their individual efforts, constitutes a community fund and estate.

The law declares what is community property by first stating what is separate property and then declaring that all other property belongs to the community. Property owned by a person before marriage or acquired after marriage by gift or inheritance, and the income and increase therefrom, is his or her separate estate. In general, all other property coming to either or both husband and wife during the marriage becomes their common or community property.

It has been said that the manifest object of the community system is to place husband and wife on an equal footing as to their property rights. In theory at least, the community system places a monetary value upon the wife's labor in the household as well as her work outside the home. It recognizes that the wife in her station is as much an agency in the acquisition of the property as the husband. But as interpreted, the California community property system has failed to accomplished its purported purpose—the equalization of the property rights of husband and wife.

Husband Controls Community Real Estate

The husband has the management of the real estate belonging to the community, and prior to 1917, had the power to sell it without the wife's consent, precisely as if it were his separate property. In 1917, a law was passed requiring the wife to join with the husband in all conveyances of community real estate.[1]

But there are many strings tied to this provision. For example, a general rule in force in California states that no law is retroactive unless expressly so declared, and the 1917 law not being declared retroactive, the real estate which requires the wife's signature is only that acquired *after* the passage of the 1917 law. The husband is still free to dispose of all real estate, except the homestead, without the wife's consent, if it was acquired before 1917.[2] Even if the 1917 law had declared itself retroactive, its validity would have been questionable since it would be depriving the husband of a valuable vested right, that is, the right to sell community real estate without the wife's consent.[3]

Moreover, the 1917 amendment fixes a period of only one year for the wife to set aside deeds of community property made by the husband alone. Unless the wife brings an action within one year to set such deeds aside, they are valid.[4] It would seem that gifts or conveyances of real property without consideration made since 1917 become free from attack after a very short period of limitation.[5]

Husband Controls Community Personal Property

The husband's power to manage, control and dispose of community personal property is almost as absolute as his rights over his separate property.[6] He can exercise practically all of the powers of absolute, exclusive ownership and the wife has no remedy except by divorce or his death. She may witness the passing away through mismanagement or debauchery, of a family competence in which she has a kind of half interest—a right without a remedy.

There are only a few restrictions on the husband's control over community personal property. They are as follows: He cannot, without the wife's consent, give away the property or dispose of the wearing apparel of the wife and minor children and the furnishings of the home, or will away more than one-half of the property, or sell it without a "valuable consideration" but a "valuable consideration" does not mean the consideration equal to the value of the property.[7]

Husband Controls the Wife's Earnings

The earnings of the wife who lives with her husband are community property and as such, are subject to the husband's control.[8] He may spend her wages as he sees fit.

Support of the family through the wife's earnings, is legally support by the husband. Although non-support is a ground for divorce, a wife who lives with her husband and whose earnings support the family would not be entitled to a divorce for non-support, because legally, the husband would be supporting the family since the wife's earnings are community property and the husband has full control over community property.[9]

Community Income Belongs to Husband Alone Under Federal Income Tax Laws

The United States Supreme Court has held that community property is not taxable one-half to each the husband and wife, but is taxable to the husband alone. The basis for this decision is the holding in many California cases that the husband is the virtual owner of the community property and that the wife's interest is only a "mere expectancy." The taxing of the income as the exclusive property of the husband requires a much higher tax rate than if the income were taxed one-half to each the husband and wife.[10]

Widow Must Pay Federal Inheritance Tax on Her Share of Community Property

The decision of the Attorney General of the United States is that when a husband dies, there must be paid to the United States an inheritance tax on *all* of the community property including the one-half interest of the widow. It is the position of the Government that as to the community estate (that is, property acquired after marriage by the industry of either or both the husband and wife), the "ordinary rights of ownership" are "completely wanting" in the wife; that while the California courts have been apt in using high sounding phrases to define the nature of the wife's interest, it amounts to nothing more than a "barren ideality." The theory of the Attorney General is that the community property which goes to the wife upon the husband's death, goes to her as his heir, she not having vested interest in it. A State law has been passed to exempt the widow from paying the State inheritance tax on her share of the community property but the Federal Government holds that this law does not change the nature of the wife's interest in community property and hence does not relieve her from paying the Federal inheritance tax.[11]

Of course, when a woman dies, her widower does not pay an inheritance tax on his one-half of the community property.

At each session of the California legislature, the California branch of the Woman's Party urges the passage of measures placing husband and wife on an equal footing with respect to the community property. For example, the law enacted in 1923 permitting the wife to dispose by will of one-half of the community property[12] was supported by the Woman's Party. While no gains were made at the 1925 session, the California branch, under the leadership of Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Genevieve Allen, succeeded in defeating property bills whose provisions were disadvantageous to the wife. Plans are being formulated for a campaign in the 1927 legislative session for a more progressive community property law.

---

1. Civil Code, Sec. 172a.
2. In Frees' Estate, 201 Pacific 112, 1921, Supreme Court; Civil Code, Sec. 1242.
3. Spreckles v. Spreckles, 116 Cal. 339.
4. Rice v. McCarthy, 239 Pacific 56, 1925, District Court of Appeals.
5. 5 Cal. Jur., p. 345.
6. Civil Code, Sec. 172.
7. Civil Code, Secs. 172, 1401-1403.
8. Civil Code, Secs. 168-169, 164; 5 Cal. Jur., p. 303.
9. Washburn v. Washburn, 9 Cal. 475; Hansen, 27 Cal. App. 401.
10. U. S. v. Robbins, 269 U. S. 315.
11. Decision of July 13, 1926.
12. Stats. & Amdts. of 1923, Ch. 18.

"Until Death Do Us Part"---But Not Divorce

By Rosika Schwimmer

IT certainly is very difficult not to write satirically, yet, I think merely quoting the facts of the incident is in itself a satire that needs no further comment.

Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, a leading member of the Illinois branch of the National Woman's Party had planned for some time to spend a year with her four children in Europe. Her two older girls had already spent a year there and she was to join them last July with her two younger children.

Mrs. Lloyd rented out her house in Winnetka, Illinois. She went through all the tideous routine of closing a household, notifying business connections, friends and acquaintances of her contemplated absence for a year. She had arranged to rent a house in England, where she intended to spend the summer with her four children. After that, she planned to settle for the rest of the year in Geneva, Switzerland. She planned to place her youngest daughter at the famous International School in Gland, near Geneva. Her son and her other two daughters were to take courses in literature and sociology at the University of Geneva, and to attend classes at Dalcroft's unique institute. She herself meant to take part in the international life centered now at Geneva.

Mrs. Lloyd had timed her departure from America so as to reach Ireland — where she meant to land—in time to act as a delegate at the Dublin Congress of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom.

After months of preparation and hard work, she applied for the necessary passports for herself and the two younger children, and reserved passage on a Canadian boat, that was to land her in time in Ireland. The passports came in due time, train and boat reservations were ready, visa, at the British Consulate requested.

To the amazement of the steamship agent, who, as a matter of routine, had attended to the application for a visa, this was refused, with the explanation that the Consulate had to wait for instructions from the New York Consulate. This was utterly against the routine, the agent declared.

While Mrs. Lloyd attended to different things, arising out of the new situation, I called in her behalf on the British Vice-Consul, to find out what the obstacles were. It turned out, without being said in so many words, that Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd and her two immature children, the girl thirteen and the boy seventeen, where denied passports because of the record of Mr. William Bross Lloyd, Mrs. Lloyd's ex-husband. It would make a full-sized movie play to follow the adventures of Mrs. Lloyd in her pursuance of a visa to Great Britain for herself and her two minor children. Her necessary cancelling of train and boat passage; her last minute securing of new reservations on a boat to bring her in time to Europe for the Dublin Congress; the innumerable telegrams, radiograms, cables sent to authorities, friends and interested organizations, both in America and Europe! It would read like first-class comedy, the story of how pullman porters failed to locate her in the drawing room of her train; radio operators failed to hand her radiograms on the boat, and how a multitude of incidents conspired to prevent her landing at the place and at the time where and when she wanted to land.

For at least a week all the friends of Mrs. Lloyd in Chicago were kept busy in trying to straighten out the affair. She had started the travel over the ocean, without a British visa, and therefore was forced to land in France, for which she had a transit visa.

At the cost of innumerable cables, losing much precious time, spending nerve strength—which should have been spent on more constructive things—in the pursuit of a visa, she at last managed to get it from France to the Dublin Congress. But the visa was strictly for the time of the Congress and only for her personally! Her thirteen-year-old daughter and seventeen-year-old son were considered too dangerous by Great Britain, to be granted a visa to accompany their mother!

A woman of less strength would have collapsed under the difficulties arising out of the necessity to change all her plans, to settle her children in no time, yet satisfactorily, somewhere in France, and to provide company for them.

After the fatigue of the Dublin Congress, to which her oldest daughter accompanied her, Mrs. Lloyd regained strength enough to dig out the obstacles against her entrance into Great Britain and the objections against her minor children settling with her for the summer somewhere in England, and this is what she found:

Her ex-husband, Mr. William Bross Lloyd, had made himself conspicuous as a Bolshevist some time in 1919, and on that ground was put on the black-list of different governments. He had been refused a visa to Great Britain when in 1924 he went over with his present wife and their child; he had, however, acquired a visa to England at a British Consulate in France.

Mr. William Bross Lloyd, the eccentric Bolshevist millionaire, is on the black-list of Great Britain. Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd started divorce proceedings against him in 1915 and got a divorce with full custody of the children in 1916. She is denied a visa in 1926, on the ground that her ex-husband, whom she divorced in 1916, and who turned Bolshevist in 1919, is undesirable, and that even the minor children who are in her custody may be dangerous for Great Britain.

Divorce does not seem to restore the identity of a woman, which she loses, if she is not particularly careful, at the time of her marriage. This is something for Feminists to think about and to challenge.

The fact that, after spending a very considerable amount of money, going through most annoying performances, and having to re-arrange all her carefully thought-out plans, she did manage to fight out a visa herself and the two children, does not change the fact that a woman is punished for a mistake made in chosing her husband, even after she has corrected the error by divorce.

French Women Study Economic Independence

LE DROIT DES FEMMES (Paris) reports as most successful the International Congress on Vocational Guidance for Women held at Bordeaux in September. The woman's problem before the Congress was "the determining upon careers which will assure her economic independence under such conditions that she will not have to choose between her daily bread and her sacred mission as mother of a family." Agriculture, hotel-keeping, various occupations connected with the law, were among the careers for women which were discussed. The tendency of every man—editor, printer, doctor, lawyer—whatever he may be, to hold that his trade or profession is unsuitable for a woman, was brought out. Among the delegates was one appointed by Mussolini and one representing Soviet Russia.

The reporter of the Congress for *Le Droit des Femmes* says: "Though no one during the Congress pronounced the word Feminism, it was a great Feminist success. The newspaper men were not deceived. Note the comment of the editor of the *Petite Gironde,* 'Decidedly, such congresses turn their most hardened adversaries into Feminists.' "

Woman Is News

Four Book Reviews*

By Florence Loeb Kellogg

ANYONE with eyes to read knows that woman is news nowadays. Accompanying her pioneering into fresh fields of work and play have come experiments with new techniques in daily living that make headlines in newspapers and call for articles in all the serious magazines. And if one cuts vertically—as to woman significance—into any season's output of books, the slice is almost too large to digest. Comparatively, the brew over the astounding younger generation is only one-half of one per cent.

Even the old-fashioned woman is coming in for a new deal. Helen's story was popularized, modernized, and best-sold; Xantippe, too, has been recalled for reestimation. She was ever and will ever be a scold, for there is no escaping the written word for it. But Fritz Mauthner, in "Mrs. Socrates," excellently translated from the German, claims that she was sorely tried. She was married to a man who had no place for a love more narrow than that for truth. He thought it unimportant to earn a living. He was too preoccupied to realize that he was to have a child until it was born. Xantippe scolded, but she bent under to her job. She endeavored to make a home and a living for the three of them, and earned on the side an unpleasant name for herself in history by trying to protect Socrates from himself. The wife of the great teacher, the heroic philosopher, the beloved master of Plato, a pathetic figure? That *is* news.

DOROTHY VAN DOREN has handled the old subject of irregular sex relationships in a modern manner in her first novel, "Strangers," "intensely modern," according to the publishers. The novel is modern in two ways: the seven principals have the new (i. e., this is to be proved) angle on old morals; the subject is handled not lightly nor solemnly as heretofore in abundance, but seriously. Adultery and cohabitation of the unmarried, according to these educated adults in "Strangers," do not mean sinning; to avoid them, no matter what the outcome, might be to deny life, to deny valuable experience. Having granted this intellectually, six of the seven try out their conviction. Mrs. Van Doren does not write the typical problem novel, driving her characters towards a pre-conceived bias of her own; in fact, one cannot be sure what her private opinion is. She respects them as if they were friends whose conduct was not her affair. The last section of the book is called simply "An Ending," which is what it is. The episodes are ended, but the vitality of the characters is not sapped.

The four women of the story are capable workers, good companions, and two of them jolly mothers as well. These last do seem marvelously to have escaped all the dilemmas that litter the high-brow confess-articles that are the mode these days; they have time and energy to work it all in—important job, social life, homemaking, children, husband, and an extra man. Most women are still safely tied up in a knot trying to handle the first five simultaneously.

There are two things to be said in criticism of the novel. It is a short book and the author has spent all her space upon her theme. Sex is strong drink taken in undiluted doses; in life itself it takes its place against a detailed background. The story needs more setting. The other criticism is for another first-novel weakness. The conclusion hinges on one of those absurd accidents that might actually happen in life, but are not convincing in fiction, where things are ordered with directing intelligence. Nevertheless, "Strangers" makes interesting reading.

COULD anything be more descriptive of the male of these transition days than Mrs. Seabury's title for a volume of short essays and sketches, "The Delicatessen Husband?" He remembers the pies that mother used to make—and fetches a dab of prepared food around the corner. His lot is hard because his feet are in the present while his head is in the past. Mrs. Seabury, helped by Clarence Day's amusing illustrations, teases him gently for his bewilderment and even spares him a little pity. But it is the thoughtful fun of an inexorable "new woman." The "unmanly" man also has his innings. Behind every phase of the women movement, says Mrs. Seabury, lies the desire of woman to escape the pattern of femininity wished upon her, and to be an individual. Man will be happier when he has thrown off the pattern of masculinity. Then the clinging oaks and the cave manikins can give up the struggle to be something they are not by nature. This type of man has already had his defender in Dorothy Canfield in "The Home Maker."

ONE of the most important books to appear recently is Helen Woodward's "Through Many Windows"—important because it has much to say to people of widely-varying interests. It is the story of a woman's business career and her opinions rather than her autobiography. Mrs. Woodward started out to get work of any kind at nineteen, with a high school education and no specific training or bent. She retired (because the road ahead looked too smooth) one of the best-paid advertising folk in a land of enormous advertising appropriations. She made her way in spite of three handicaps—she was a woman, a Jew, and a radical in a field in which none of the three was popular.

She can no more lecture the woman beginner on the value of "honor, courage, knowledge, steadfastness" than she can intone the hypocrisy of advertising service, but she gives her conclusions. Look in the mirror often, she recommends. * * Don't do anything that someone else can do for you—women hate to let go of superfluous details. * * * "It is not only shame, but Feminism, which keeps women at work when they ought to be resting. Feminism makes us take work too hard" * * * "Except love, money, or pull, stenography is woman's shortest cut to a big job"—or some other quickly learned equipment, such as proofreading or filing, this reader would add, for it is rare that an over-twelve-year-old intelligence can take pot-hooks seriously enough to be able to use them; yet one must have something to offer an employer beyond good intentions. * * * "If there is any such thing as a rule for a certain amount of happiness in a business career, it is, if possible, to suit work and surroundings to one's personality."

Because Mrs. Woodward started in the outer office, she has a good deal to suggest to employers of women. And because she has had women work under her, she knows their peculiar problems.

The reader gets a picture of the development in advertising in the last twenty years—"from a bright little boy to a giant." Mrs. Woodward herself originated some of the now fixed types of copy. She gossips without the mute on about living people. She covers ground with the speed and simplicity of the writer trained to pay for space rather than to be paid for it. But it is more than breezy reading with a happy ending. It is exciting, stimulating. Meanwhile, this woman's success, carried further afield by the popularity of her book, should make a substantial stepping-stone for other capable women.

---

*"Mrs. Socrates." By Fritz Mauthner. International Publishers.
"Strangers." By Dorothy Van Doren. Doran.
"The Delicatessen Husband." By Florence Guy Seabury. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
"Through Many Windows." By Helen Woodward. Harper's.

News from the Field

Missouri Branch Plans Radio Talks

BY means of the radio and public meetings, the Missouri State Branch of the National Woman's Party is broadcasting the principles of Equal Rights for which the National Woman's Party stands.

An evening meeting on Equal Rights, under the auspices of the Business and Professional Women's Club, will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, in January.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas City Chapter of the National Woman's Party these officers were elected: Mrs. W. C. Butler, president; Mrs. George A. Pattison, first vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Rutland, second vice-president; Mrs. R. L. Martin, recording secretary; Mrs. Stanley H. Freelove, treasurer; Mrs. E. E. Thomas, auditor. Delegates to the Council of Clubs are Estelle Balfour Bennett and Mrs. J. C. Glenn.

Following the election, Mrs. J. C. Glenn, State secretary of the National Woman's Party, gave a review of "The Miracle."

Alice Park Addresses Washington Branch

ALICE PARK of California, Feminist, writer, and traveler, addressed the Washington State Branch of the National Woman's Party in Seattle on October 31 at a well-attended meeting at the Cornish School of Music. Tea was served at the close of the meeting, to provide an informal social aspect to the discussion which followed.

On the next day, Monday, Mrs. Park presented the campaign of the National Woman's Party for Equal Rights between men and women at the regular weekly dinner meeting of the Commonwealth Club of Seattle. This club, of which Della Parker of the Seattle *Union Record* is president, is a progressive group of men and women who hold Monday night dinner meetings to discuss current economic, political, and social issues of importance.

The officers of the Washington State Branch of the National Woman's Party are: Anna Thompsen Milburn, State chairman; Lucy R. Case, legislative chairman; E. Mary Chamberlain, secretary-treasurer; Kate Mullen, press chairman; Sophie L. W. Clark, Equal Rights chairman. All these officers live in Seattle.

Vice-chairmen are: Elizabeth Andreak and Dr. Alice M. Smith, Takoma; Olive M. Bruce, Bellingham; Ina P. Williams and Mrs. Arthur Varney, Yakima; Mrs. A. P. Fassett, Spokane; Ellen Day, Auburn; Ellen S. Leckenby, Mrs. J. L. Lane, Mary E. Corcoran, Emma Hausman, Jean Stoval, Jeannette M. Taylor, Helen Rhodes, Mrs. F. C. Babcock, Mrs. Lewis G. Whittelsey, Marion Field Greene, and Nellie C. Cornish, all of Seattle.

MAURICE WYMAN
Footwear and Hosiery
Men Women Children
19 W. Lexington Street
111 E. Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Title Guarantee & Trust Company
BALTIMORE, MD.

KANSAS WOMAN'S JOURNAL
Topeka, Kansas
Published in Interest of Women, Children and Home.
By—LILLA DAY MONROE
$1 00 a Year
"Join Our Journal Family Now" Adv.

FRESH FLORIDA ORANGES
Fresh Sweet Florida Oranges, $3 per box of three hundred, large size. Sound fruit, and satisfaction guaranteed or money back. We pay express charges. A box of these makes an appreciated Christmas gift. Remit with order.
ACME FARMS
GAINESVILLE - - - FLORIDA

"The Rug Store" - *Estb. 1835*
RUGS
CHINESE
PERSIAN
TURKISH
BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC
At Popular Prices
McDowell & Co. 217 N. Charles St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Chickering
Deepest and Richest Toned
PIANO
Ever Produced
309 N. Charles St. BALTIMORE, MD.

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
Printers
LIGHT AND LOMBARD STREETS
Entrance on Balderston Street
BALTIMORE

Phone, Calvert 1764
HANNA
Importer
Linens, Laces of Quality
322 N. Charles St. Baltimore, Md.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL: *C. P. A., Auditor.*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to November 19, 1926, $1,375,236.23.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, November 19 to 30, 1926:a

Mrs. William Kent, Calif. (Per Margaret Whittemore Organization Fund)	$370.00
Miss Helen McGerr, Neb.	5.00
New Jersey Branch	1.00
Per New Jersey Branch (New Jersey Branch retaining one-half)	
Miss Clara H. Boone, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Isaac Dixon, Md.	100.00
Mrs. Ruth Billikopf, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Job E. Hedges, N. Y.	10.00
Colorado Branch	50.00
Per Colorado Branch: (Colorado Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Henry Sachs	5.00
Dr. Caroline Spencer	5.00
Mrs. Helen T. Miller	5.00
Mrs. William Meyer	.50
Mrs. Anna G. Ritter	.50
Mrs. Clara Van Schaak	.50
Mrs. William F. Drea	.50
Miss Ernestine Parsons	.50
Dr. Edith Bramhall	.50
Mrs. Lucy A. Burghardt	.50
Mrs. Ance York	.50
Mrs. Ida Green Cramford	.50
Miss Maud McCreery, England	3.00
Miss Mary Burt Messer, Calif.	10.00
Miss Laura Berrien, D. C.	30.00
Miss Jean Stier, D. C.	5.00
Per New York City Committee: (New York City Committee retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Alvina Kulenkampff	.50
Miss Elizabeth Harkness	.50
Mrs. Helen Seymour	.50
Miss C. Sargent	.50
Mrs. F. Van Riper	.50
Mrs. Blanch Barth	.50
Mrs. C. Boelim	.50
Miss M. Kane	.50
Miss K. Kilduff	.50
Miss M. Murphy	.50
Mrs. R. C. Campbell	.50
Mrs. E. D. Brune	.50
Mrs. A. Berry	.50
Mrs. Boyle	.50
Mrs. Mary Bagot	.50
Mrs. S. Batkin	.50
Mrs. S. Carrier	.50
Mrs. G. Corrigan	.50
Mrs. D. Cowen	.50
Miss Mary McGarry	.50
Mrs. M. Orris	.50
Mrs. Quinn	.50
Mrs. A. Smith	.50
Miss D. M. Varley	.50
Mrs. S. E. Watts	.50
Mrs. E. Walsh	.50
Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller, N. Y.	3.00
Delaware Branch	140.00
Mrs. Ada Raymond Wolff, N. Y.	15.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch: (Pennsylvania Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Marian Neisser Kirlin	5.00
Per New Jersey Branch: (New Jersey Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Clara S. Laddey	25.00
Mrs. Theodora L. Scott, N. J.	1.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	80.50
Deposits on keys	1.00
Sale of furniture	359.90
Sale of "Jailed for Freedom"	2.25
Sale of postage	.10
Payment for electricity	1.00
Total receipts of National Headquarters	$1,276.75
Per Equal Rights Committee:	
Dr. D. R. Hooker, Md. $200.00	
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Colo. 10.00	
Mrs. Katherine G. Halligan, Pa. 8.00	
Total receipts, Equal Rights Committee	218.00
Total receipts, November 19 to 30, 1926	$1,494.75
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to November 30, 1926	$1,376,730.98

A Western Editor says: "EQUAL RIGHTS is the most valuable paper of all my exchanges. Would not know how to edit my journal without it."

Take advantage of our special Christmas offer, 3 subscriptions for the price of 2.

Send your check for $4.00 with names and addresses to 19 W. Chase Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Appropriate gift card announcing your gift will be sent on request with each subscription.